(2) Proceed straight southeast to the center peak of the three unnamed peaks above the 1,100-foot elevation line, located approximately 1,600 feet southwest of Hunter Spring, in Section 28, T7N, R7W (Santa Rosa Quadrangle); then

(3) Proceed straight east-southeast to a 1,527-foot peak in the southeast corner of Section 28, T7N, R7W (Santa Rosa Quadrangle); then

(4) Proceed straight southeast to Bennett Mountain's 1,887-foot peak, Section 34, T7N, R7W (Kenwood Quadrangle); then

(5) Proceed straight southeast to the 1,309-foot peak located northwest of a water tank and approximately 400 feet north of the southern boundary of Section 35, T7N, R7W (Kenwood Quadrangle); then

(6) Proceed straight south-southeast to the 978-foot peak in the northeast quadrant of Section 11, T6N, R7W, and continue straight south-southeast approximately 600 feet to the ''T'' intersection of two unimproved roads located on the common boundary line between Sections 11 and 12, T6N, R7W (Kenwood Quadrangle); then

(7) Proceed south along the north-south unimproved road to its intersection with Sonoma Mountain Road, Section 13, T6N, R7W, and continue straight south to the 1,600-foot elevation line, Section 13, T6N, R7W (Glen Ellen Quadrangle); then

(8) Proceed west along the meandering 1,600-foot elevation line to the point where it crosses the common line between Sections 22 and 23, T6N, R7W (Glen Ellen Quadrangle); then

(9) Proceed straight west-northwest to the point where the 900-foot elevation line crosses the common line between Sections 15 and 16, T6N, R7W, approximately 500 feet north of the southwest corner of Section 15 (Cotati Quadrangle); then

(10) Proceed straight northwest to the intersection of Grange Road (known as Crane Canyon Road to the west) and the southern boundary of Section 9, and continue straight west along that section boundary to the southwest corner of Section 9, T6N, R7W (Cotati Quadrangle); then

(11) Proceed straight north-northwest to the 961-foot peak on the east side of Section 8, T6N, R7W (Santa Rosa Quadrangle); and then

(12) Proceed straight northwest to the peak of Taylor Mountain, returning to the point of beginning.

[T.D. TTB–6, 68 FR 61748, Oct. 30, 2003]

§ 9.143 Spring Mountain District.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is ''Spring Mountain District.''

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Spring Mountain District viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographical maps of the 1:24000 scale. They are titled:

(1) ''Kenwood, Calif.,'' 1954 (photorevised 1980).

(2) ''Rutherford, Calif.,'' 1951 (photorevised 1968).

(3) ''St. Helena, Calif.,'' 1960 (photorevised 1980).

(4) ''Calistoga, Calif.,'' 1958 (photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundary.* The Spring Mountain District viticultural area is located in Napa County, California, within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Calistoga quadrangle map at the Napa-Sonoma county line at the boundary line between sections 18 and 19 in T8N/R6W.

(2) Then east along the boundary line between sections 18 and 19 for approximately 3/4 of a mile to its intersection with Ritchie Creek at the boundary line between sections 17 and 20.

(3) Then northeast along Ritchie Creek approximately 2 miles, to the 400 foot contour line in the northeast corner in section 16 of T8N/R6W.

(4) Then along the 400 foot contour line in a northeast then generally southeast direction, through the St. Helena and Rutherford quadrangle maps, approximately 9 miles, past the town of St. Helena to the point where it intersects Sulphur Creek in Sulphur Canyon, in the northwest corner of section 2 in T7N/R6W.

(5) Then west along Sulfur Creek (onto the Kenwood quadrangle map) and south to the point where it first divides into two intermittent streams in section 3 in T7N/R6W.

(6) Then south along the intermittent stream approximately 1.5 miles to the

point where it intersects the 2,360 foot contour line in section 10 in T7N/R6W.

(7) Then southwest in a straight line, approximately .10 mile, to the unnamed peak (elevation 2600 feet) at the boundary line between Napa and Sonoma Counties.

(8) Then in a generally northwest direction along the Napa-Sonoma county line, through sections 10, 9, 4, 5, 32, 33, 32, 29, 20, and 19, to the beginning point on the Calistoga quadrangle map at the boundary between sections 18 and 19 in T8N/R6W.

[T.D. ATF–341, 58 FR 28350, May 13, 1993]

§ 9.144 Texas High Plains.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is ''Texas High Plains.''

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Texas High Plains viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:250,000 scale. They are titled:

(1) ''Clovis, New Mexico; Texas'' 1954, revised 1973.

(2) ''Brownfield, Texas; New Mexico'' 1954, revised 1973.

(3) ''Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas'' 1954, revised 1973.

(4) ''Plainview, Texas'' 1954, revised 1974.

(5) ''Lubbock, Texas'' 1954, revised 1975.

(6) ''Big Spring, Texas'' 1954, revised 1975.

(c) *Boundary.* The Texas High Plains viticultural area is located in Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Motley, Parmer, Randall, Swisher, Terry and Yoakum Counties, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas, map at the intersection of the Texas-New Mexico border and U.S. Route 180 east of Hobbs, New Mexico;

(2) The boundary follows U.S. Route 180 east through Seminole, Texas and onto the Big Spring, Texas, U.S.G.S. map where it intersects with the 3,000 foot contour line in the town of Lamesa, Texas;

(3) The boundary then follows the 3,000 foot contour line in a generally northeasterly direction across the U.S.G.S. maps of Big Spring and Lubbock, Texas;

(4) The boundary continues along the 3,000 foot contour line onto the map of Plainview, Texas, where it follows a generally northwesterly direction until it intersects with State Highway 217 approximately 12 miles east of Canyon, Texas;

(5) The boundary then follows State Highway 217 west to Canyon, Texas, leaves State Highway 217 and proceeds in a straight line in a northwesterly direction until it intersects with U.S. Route 60, still within Canyon, Texas;

(6) The boundary then follows U.S. Route 60 in a southwesterly direction onto the U.S.G.S. map of Clovis, New Mexico; Texas, where it intersects the Texas-New Mexico border;

(7) The boundary then follows the Texas-New Mexico border south, across the U.S.G.S. map of Brownfield, Texas; New Mexico, to the beginning point on the Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas, U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF–336, 58 FR 11967, Mar. 2, 1993]

§ 9.145 Dunnigan Hills.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is ''Dunnigan Hills.''

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Dunnigan Hills viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. 15 minute series topographical maps of the 1:62500 scale. They are titled:

(1) ''Guinda, Calif.,'' 1959.

(2) ''Dunnigan, Calif.,'' 1953.

(3) ''Woodland, Calif.,'' 1953.

(c) *Boundary.* The Dunnigan Hills viticultural area is located in Yolo County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is on the Dunnigan, Calif., U.S.G.S. map at the intersection of Buckeye Creek and U.S. Route 99W just south of the Colusa-Yolo county line;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows Route 99W in a southeasterly direction until an unnamed westbound light-duty road coincident with a grant boundary (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 17) diverges from Route 99W just north of the town of Yolo, California, on the Woodland, Calif., U.S.G.S. map;